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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE '	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO		
10/019,411	07/22/2002	Isao Nakashima	P1998S004 3907		
75	590 10/07/2004	EXAM	EXAMINER		
ExxonMobil F	Research & Engineering	MCAVOY,	MCAVOY, ELLEN M		
1545 Route 22 East Annandale, NJ 08801-0900			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
·, · · · ·			1764		
			DATE MAILED: 10/07/2004	DATE MAILED: 10/07/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.		n No.	Applicant(s)				
			10/019,41	1	NAKASHIMA ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary		Examiner		Art Unit				
	•		Ellen M Mo		1764				
Period fo	- The MAILING DATE of this commu r Reply	nication appe	ears on the	cover sheet with the	correspondence a	ddress			
THE N - Extension after S - If the p - If NO - Failure Any re	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN sions of time may be available under the provision SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this com period for reply specified above is less than thirty (period for reply is specified above, the maximum s e to reply within the set or extended period for repl eply received by the Office later than three months d patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IICATION. s of 37 CFR 1.13 munication. 30) days, a reply tatutory period wi v will. by statute.	6(a). In no eve within the statu ill apply and wil cause the appli	nt, however, may a reply be tory minimum of thirty (30) d expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro cation to become ABANDON	timely filed ays will be considered time om the mailing date of this NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ely. communication.			
Status									
1)	Responsive to communication(s) fil	ed on							
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·	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Disposition	on of Claims								
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1</u> is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restri	are withdraw							
Application	on Papers								
9)[] 7	The specification is objected to by the	ne Examiner	ſ . ·						
10) 🔲 -	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	e: a) 🗌 acce	epted or b)[objected to by the	e Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any obje	ection to the c	drawing(s) b	e held in abeyance. S	See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) includin The oath or declaration is objected t	_							
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation ee the attached detailed Office actions.	/ documents / documents of the prior onal Bureau	s have been s have been ity docume (PCT Rule	n received. n received in Applica nts have been recei e 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this Nationa	ıl Stage			
Attachment	(s)								
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	*		4) Interview Summa					
3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 o No(s)/Mail Date			Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:		CO-152)			

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Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The fuel oil composition of the invention is defined by relationships (1), (2) and (3). However, these relationships are not clearly set forth in the specification. For example, relationship (1) is "0<A 4.00"; wherein no symbol such as < or > or = is found between A and 4.00. Similarly, relationship (2) is "0.04 [B/C] 0.40" wherein no symbol such as < or > or = is found between 0.04 and [B/C] and between [B/C] and 0.40; and relationship (3) is "0<D 8.0" wherein no symbol is found between D and 8.0.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: the fuel oil composition is not clearly set forth since relationships (1), (2) and (3) appear to be missing key symbols as set forth above. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102(b)/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Nakajima et al (6,136,050) and (6,136,049), considered separately.

Nakajima et al (6,136,050) ["Nakajima ('050)"] disclose a diesel fuel oil composition comprising a base fuel which contains normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of 20 or more at 4.0 wt. % or less, has a specific carbon number distribution in the high-boiling normal paraffin compounds, contains sulfur at 0.05 wt.% or less, and is incorporated with 0.01 to 0.1 wt.% of a flow improver and 0.002 to 0.1 wt.% of a lubricity improver. Nakajima ('050) discovered that good cold flow plugging point (CFPP) and lubricity can be secured when the base fluid satisfies the relationships 0<A≤4.00 (wt.%), wherein A is content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of 20 or more; and 0.04≤[B/C]≤0.40, wherein B is content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of n, and [B/C] is average B/C ratio, and (n) is an integer when total content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of the normal paraffin compounds in the base fuel. The examiner is of the position that Nakajima ('050) anticipates the fuel oil composition for diesel engines set forth in claim 1. Applicants' invention may differ by adding another relationship to

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the fuel, that of "0<D 8.0" wherein D is content (vol.%) of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon compounds. However, it is not clear what relationship (3) represents. And, D may be present in a negligible amount such as an amount of very slightly greater than 0 which is not seen to affect the fuel oil composition and is not seen to be patentably significant.

Nakajima et al (6,136,049) [Nakajima ('049)] also discloses a diesel fuel oil composition comprising a base fuel which contains normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of 20 or more 4.0 wt.% or less, has a specific carbon number distribution in the high-boiling normal paraffin compounds, contains sulfur at 0.05 wt.% or less, and is incorporated with 0.01 to 0.1 wt.% of a flow improver. Nakajima ('049) discovered that good (CFPP) can be secured when the base fluid satisfies the relationships 0<A≤4.00 (wt.%), wherein A is content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of 20 or more; and 0.04≤[B/C]≤0.40, wherein B is content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of n+5, C is content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of n, and [B/C] is average B/C ratio, and (n) is an integer when total content of normal paraffin compounds having a carbon number of (n) or more account for 3.0 wt.% of total content of the normal paraffin compounds in the base fuel. Nakajima ('049) teaches that the diesel fuel composition may be incorporated with other known additives for a fuel oil such as a lubricity improver. The examiner is of the position that Nakajima ('049) anticipates the fuel oil composition for diesel engines set forth in claim 1 when a lubricity improver is added. As also set forth above, applicants' invention may differ by adding another relationship to the fuel, that of "0<D 8.0" wherein D is content (vol.%) of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon compounds. However, it is not clear what relationship (3)

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represents. And, D may be present in a negligible amount such as an amount of very slightly greater than 0 which is not seen to affect the fuel oil composition and is not seen to be patentably significant.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicants' disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ellen M McAvoy whose telephone number is (571) 272-1451. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-5:00) with alt. Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ellen M McAvoy Primary Examiner

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EMcAvoy October 6, 2004